

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

The **BROWN & LYON CO., Booksellers,**
have consolidated with the
HAWAIIAN NEWS CO., LTD.,
and moved their stock of General Books to their
new store in the Alexander Young Building.

BROWN & LYON CO., LTD. YOUNG BUILDING

Special Bargains

will be offered in a few days. Shopworn and surplus stock is being sorted out to make room for new Books now on the way. Watch our Windows and Counters. We must clear out our old stock.

CARTER REFUSED TRENOR'S PLACE

The ex-Governor Said to Have
Been Asked to
Accept.

Reports that George R. Carter brought back with him, as a result of his extended journey on the mainland, are believed to be responsible for the general dissatisfaction that has been expressed with the services of J. D. Trenor, who is receiving a salary of \$6000 a year and \$4000 for expenses to stimulate immigration to the Territory of Hawaii, with his headquarters located in New York City.

When Carter returned and stated unequivocally that Trenor was not the man for the place it is understood that he was asked to take the place himself for at least a year, the argument being that he would be rendering a great service to the Territory by reason of his familiarity with local conditions and his personal interest in the sugar industry.

Declined to Accept.
But the ex-Governor apparently thought it would be too much of a personal sacrifice to isolate himself in New York for even a year, and he declined to consider the proposal, even if he was assured that a constant stream of sturdy and willing immigrants could be diverted in this direction. But he didn't modify his opinions about the efficacy of the Trenor method and this, considered in conjunction with the failure of Trenor's work to come up to expectations as shown by actual results, has about convinced those interested in the problem of immigration that he is not exactly the man for the place.

With the adoption of the special income tax of two per cent. over \$4000 the Territory can also contribute its mite, for three-fourths of the total amount collected under the enforcement of the tax will go for immigration, the remainder for the conservation and development of natural resources.

There is no question about the general dissatisfaction with Trenor's work, and conditions that have recently developed have tended to lead additional emphasis to the fact that the labor problem in the Territory has not been greatly benefited by the activities of the special New York immigration agent at \$6000 per year.

The case went up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and judgment was obtained for \$27,000, which, with interest and expenses, amounted to a total of \$32,395.

In yesterday's mail A. F. Judd, local attorney for Cotton Bros., received a letter from the firm in regard to the check. It appears that on April 26 Cotton Bros. paid the above sum in cash to the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company for the purpose of satisfying the judgment. Cotton Bros. wish to have it thoroughly understood that they dug up the cash, for otherwise it might look as if the surety company had to make good their guaranty. The surety company held securities from Cotton Bros. far in excess of the judgment.

AN OKOLEHAO STILL FOUND BY OFFICERS

An okolehao still was located in the mountains back of a rice mill near Punaluu early yesterday morning and was taken possession of by Internal Revenue Collector Drake and his assistant, J. Walter Doyle. The officers went to the location at night and found the still, but little of the manufactured product.

MAY ORDER A GENERAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page One.)

be our fondest and most cherished hope to continue to help the development and progress of your plantation, and through it that of this Territory, the outpost of the American civilization and its power and majesty—the meeting place of the East and the West.

While we thus look back upon the past with pleasure and pride, and look forward with hope and enthusiasm, the progress of the time has brought about many varied changes necessitating an enormous increase of expenditures, which cannot be met with the present scanty wages. Therefore, it has become our painful burden to heretofore respectfully present to you our request for reasonable increase of wages.

The following are our requests:
(1) That the wages of the common field hands, the lums, the mule-men, the mill-hands and all other kinds of laborers be increased by eight dollars (\$8.00) per month of twenty-six working days worked. Provided, however, that the wages for one Sunday's work be paid at the rate of two days' work of the secular week day.

(2) That the price of all kinds of piece-work be increased at the same rate as provided in the foregoing clause. Provided, however, the contract price of the cane carriers be increased ten cents (10c.) per ton, and the carriers shall have the right to station one representative of their own at the time and place of the weighing of the cane to watch the correctness of weight and to record the same.

For reasons in making this request, we have the pleasure to refer you to the accompanying statement of reasons. Trusting to your kindness and generosity, and hoping that our request herein be granted, we have the pleasure to be, sir, your obedient servants.

[Signed by committee of twenty].
Statement of Reasons.

We beg to state the reasons for the foregoing request as follows:
(1) The prices of daily necessities have increased remarkably ten years since. From the reliable source we hear that the price is more than doubled in average. Since the present wages schedule has been adopted, the general price has advanced by twenty-five per cents (25%). And we are all feeling the pinch of the increased price. It is very difficult to maintain ourselves now at 68c. a day wages than it was five years ago.

(2) The increase of prices is not confined to Hawaii, but it is the general tendency of the world, including Japan. The standard of life in Japan has risen more than in any other place. Ten years ago Japanese laborers, who saved a few hundred dollars, could maintain their families in comfort for the remainder of life in Japan. But now things have changed, and few hundred dollars will not suffice to keep them for two years. Therefore, we have decided to permanently settle here, to incorporate ourselves with the body politic of Hawaii—to unite our destiny with that of Hawaii, sharing the prosperity and adversity of Hawaii with other citizens of Hawaii. Many have family to maintain, children to educate; and most of us will have to not in very far distant future. And as we are gradually becoming settled laborers, various social relations have sprung up, and educational and religious institutions are growing up. We must, besides maintaining and educating our families and our children, keep up social intercourse, contribute to the fund for the building and maintaining of schools, churches and temples, and also, contribute to assist the poor, needy sick or maimed persons. The present wages of 68c. a day is utterly insufficient for these purposes.

Further, as the result of high standard of life in Japan now prevailing, we must send more than twice the sum which was sent few years ago. We are not giving sufficient support to our aged mothers and young sisters. Most of us who at present time make a small remittance to Japan are not sending the savings of wages, but it is the money obtained by borrowing scheme, generally known as Tanomoshi.

Such being the consequences upon our condition of high price and high standard of life here and in Japan, nothing can be saved to provide for our old age or for the time of sickness or other accidents. This is true both for the married and unmarried. But the stress is more keenly felt by the married men. The wives of the fam-

DR. HIRAM BINGHAM RETURNS FROM LOST CITY OF INCAS

NEW YORK, April 22.—Details of the first exploration of the lost City of the Incas by others than Peruvians were brought to New York yesterday by Dr. Hiram Bingham, lecturer on Latin-American history at Yale University, an authority on the history of the South American continent. He arrived on the Prinz August Wilhelm, of the Hamburg-American line's Atlas service.

Dr. Bingham in a trip across South America, completed only a few weeks ago, was the first foreigner to reach Choquequiran, which until a few months ago no man, according to legend, had seen in 400 years. His journey occupied seven months. He traveled 1000 miles on mule-back, and made a side trip to Valparaiso, where he attended the first Pan-American scientific congress as a representative of the United States and of Yale.

"The name 'Choquequiran' means 'cradle of gold,'" said Dr. Bingham, "and the legend says that it was the place where the rulers of the Incas hid their treasures when they fled from the Spaniards in the time of Cortez. They formed a company down there

with three or four children can not help their husbands increase the income of the family. Their time is entirely taken up for the care of the house and the children. Should the husband become sick, or otherwise disabled and laid up for a day or any number of days, the family income is diminished proportionally, bringing direct distress upon the family—the helpless wife and children. Not only that, the small savings, if there were any, will all be absorbed in the payment of the doctor's bill, and if the sickness or accident should continue for any length of time, the bills of doctor and merchants will pile up, which it is impossible to pay off for a year or two.

This statement alone, we beg respectfully to submit, is sufficient to move your Christian generosity, and recognize the justice and reasonableness of our request, and assist us by granting this our request.

(3) For further reason, we beg leave to state that our efficiency as laborer is no inferior to laborer of other nationalities who are now being paid higher wages than ourselves. To take the example of ordinary field hands, the laborers of other nationalities are being paid twenty-two dollars and a half (\$22.50) per month; and, besides, they are given a cottage for each married couple and one acre of good land. It is elementary in economics that wages are regulated by efficiency of laborers working under identical or substantial similar conditions. If so, we are entitled to twenty-two dollars and a half and a cottage and one acre of good land, or the value thereof. We have the pleasure to presume that you will recognize our efficiency and do justice to our claim of equality of efficiency.

Not only from the economic viewpoint, the moral sense will compel you to give us equality of wages and equality of treatment. Is it not a matter of simple justice and moral duty to give same wages and same treatment to laborers of equal efficiency, irrespective of race, color, creed, nationality or previous condition of servitude? It is respectfully submitted that it is most unjust to discriminate one from the other and pay one laborer twenty-two dollars and a half and give a cottage and land besides, and pay another only eighteen dollars and nothing else.

We respectfully submit that both by the economic and moral principles we are fully entitled to an increase of wages. For further reasons and statistical basis of our claim we beg to refer you to a copy of demand for higher wages presented to Mr. W. O. Smith, secretary of the Planters' Association, by the Higher Wages Association, a copy of which, we trust, is already in your hand.

As for our request for the double pay for Sundays' work, we beg to state simply that this is only proper. On the mainland this is the common usage, and even here the workers on the wharves and docks are being paid double on Sundays. Sunday is the day particularly set apart by the Divine injunction for the rest of the body and soul, and this rest of one day in a week is essential for recuperation for the laborers in the cane field. Any one who should forego this welcome chance of

last year which was digging for buried treasure.

"To get there required a week's hard travel from Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incan empire. Most of the time we were hanging on to the side of a mountain almost by our eyelids. We had to descend into a valley 6000 feet deep, cross an otherwise impassable river by a suspension bridge made of four telegraph wires, wade through a jungle for sixteen miles, and then climb up 6000 feet. Choquequiran lies at an elevation of about 13,000 feet.

"I believe that the place was a fort built by the Incas to protect themselves against attacks of the Amazonian Indians. I found traces of fortifications, made measurements, opened two graves and found many interesting relics. The buildings are made not of the finely-wrought stone of the palaces in Cuzco, but of roughly-hewn stone, cemented together, and the interiors in some cases are plastered. The houses are not unlike in appearance to some of those of New England, a story and a half high with a gable on one end.

"The old waterworks remain, and several reservoirs are in good condition. There are three separate groups of buildings besides the fortifications, and on three sides of the place are steep precipices."

rest and recuperation is certainly entitled to a special treatment. In asking for double pay for Sunday work, we are not asking any unusual or unreasonable thing. We trust that you will see the justice of this request and grant this along with other requests.

(5) The fundamental reasons for the request of increased pay for the piece-work laborers are, respectfully to state that they are substantially the same as those stated for general increase of wages; but, in addition to these, we beg leave to state that the reason why we unite ours with theirs is that in regulating our pay, the wages of the ordinary field-hands has been taken as the standard, and as their wages was, and as still is, too low, so ours were not and are not satisfactory. At this general readjustment of wages, we beg you to readjust ours also, thus doing justice to all concerned in the carrying out and development of your plantation.

(6) The principle of the cane carriers' request for the increase of ten cents (10c.) per ton is the same as that underlying the request for general increase of wages. Further, however, we beg to state that some ten years ago in Aiea the per ton compensation for the cane carriers was twenty-eight cents (28c.). Then the cane in every respect could be carried more conveniently and with greater dispatch than at present. Then the ground was level. But now the ground is not level in all places. There are slopes and other obstacles which render the carrying of cane more difficult than before. Therefore, the compensation now should be greater. But, on the contrary, it was decreased. It was lowered to twenty-five cents, then to twenty cents and now it is only seventeen cents and a half per ton of cane carried. The increase of ten cents now would bring up the compensation to twenty-seven cents and a half, which is still one-half cent lower than that of some ten years ago, and that in spite of the fact that we are working now under less favorable condition than then.

(7) And, in order to satisfy ourselves and, at same time, perfect the system, both in form and substance, we ask that the cane carriers be accorded the right to station their representative at the time and place of weighing of cane. This is, to all intents and purposes, nothing more than a change in matter of form, but will do much toward satisfying the cane carriers, which is an essential element for the continual good feeling between the employers and employees. Imaginary wrongs do sometimes a far greater mischief than real wrongs. And this system will do away with all causes of suspicion and imaginary wrongs.

In closing, we beg leave to avail of this opportunity to express our deepest and sincerest respect to you and to thank you again for your kindness in the past.

Hoping that you will kindly consider our request and the reasons therefor, with utmost good faith and fairness, and that our requests embodied in the foregoing petition, be speedily granted, we have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants.

[Signed by committee of twenty].

American turbine engines will be used on two of Japan's new battleships.

Blom's Bargains

in
Ladies' Wear

all this week

Opp. Catholic Church

Boys' Suits



so much better
than the ordinary
clothing as to be
really worth while.

Nothing about
them that suggests
cheapness, unless
it is the price. We
have them in all
sizes, fashionably
cut and as well
made as if they

came from a custom tailor. The patterns
are well selected and the materials A1.

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